Times

(MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.) THE TIMES COMPANY. WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING.

CORNER TENTH AND D STS NORTHWEST. Subscription Rates. BY MAIL-ONE YEAR: Morning, Evening, and Sunday.... Morning and Sunday. Evening and Sunday. Sunday only. MOSTHLY BY CARRIER Morning, Evening, and Sunday ... Pifty cents Morning and Sunday ... Thirty five cents Evening and Sunday ... Thirty two cents TELEPHONE | Editorial Rooms.
Numerical Residence Office.
Numerical Circulation Department.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT,

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1900.

The Tragedy Complete

Governor Goebel is dead, and the man for whose sake and in whose interest the murderous deed was done still maintains the reign of terror he has inaugurated in Frankfort and defies alike the officers of the law and the law itself.

It is a wondrous spectacle, but in the nature of things it cannot be long lived. The bullet which struck down the Democratic leader in Keptucky put an end to Republican supremacy there forever and a day. It remains only for Governor Beckham to take up the work which his beroic predecessor has finally had to lay down.

His first act should be to drive the man Taylor from the capital of the State; his second to arrest and arraign the murderer and his criminal associates.

American Neutrality.

Among the many creditable achievements of American diplomacy since Mr. Hay became Secretary of State in Mr. Mc-Kinley's Cabinet, not the least important has been the mutual provision which he succeeded in having introduced into The Hague convention. It amounted to no less n gain for the United States than a general undertaking on the part of the signatory powers to recognize and respect the ion of this country in the Western Hemisphere, under the Monroe doctrine in return for an agreement by the United States not to meddle in the political affairs of Europe.

The advantage to us of such an understanding, in view of complications which might otherwise arise, connected with the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the sale of the Danish West Indies, European colonization schemes in South America, and what not, would be hard to overestimute. By way of consideration we are only asked to keep our hands out of matters that do not concern us, and with which we should have no business to interfere were we never so footloose.

In these circumstances it is plain that all efforts to embroil our Government in trouble with Great Britain over the war in South Africa will be unavailing. The Filipino element, which has been making most of the noise in this direction, solely with a hope to get us in some sort of island possessions, will now find it necessary to resort to different means of other nations. Intervention in trans-Atlantic difficulties of any sort is now beyoud our power, and President McKinley

the Further Extension of Suffrage to an organization having its headquarters in Boston, and publishing a little four-page paper called "The Remonstrance." not necessary, in discussing this association and its organ, to go into the matter of woman's suffrage in itself. The question has been threshed over for a little more than fifty years, and most of the argument. for and against such an innovation are thoroughly familiar to the public. It may be said in a general way that such a change in the existing order of things will never

come unless there is a movement, practi-

cally unanimous among intelligent people,

in its favor; and nothing of the kind can

reasonably be anticipated at present. The work of such an association as this, then, seems to be to a great extent superfluors. In its organ no new reasons are advanced, no new information given which can affect public sentiment. One of the stock arguments here presented in that women do not want the suffrage, and do not use it when it is given to them; and lowed to vote on certain questions, a further extension of the privilege has been Inconsistent for women frankly antagonistic to feminine participation in public life to hand themselves together for the purpose of working publicly, by means of newspaper articles, lobbying, and public speaking against the woman's suffrage asso lations, By so doing they lay themselves open to comment which their opponents will not

be slow to make. The propriety of giving women the right to vote, as has been said before, need not be further discussed here. There is one fact, however, which ought to be remembered in connection with the history of the woman's suffrage movement in this country. The leaders of this agitation have certainly opened the way for women to enter certain professions and secure certain privfleges, which were formerly denied them. The agitation had its ridiculous and eccentric side, but it did some good by stirring up public sentiment and bringing to light questions which needed to be settled.

Fifty years ago no woman could study the gantlet of intensely hostile public ed in the face of opposition to give to women the advantages denied them by that ignorance and prejudice could devise. Even the columns of reputable newspapers assailed them in terms that would he is displeased with them for their devonot have been used in the case of a re- tion to soap and water. On the who'e, the spectable masculine politician. They and togic of these propositions seems to be their followers, however, refused to be peculiar, intimidated, and in course of time the Boer sympathizers seem to think that public, becoming accustomed to the idea the notorious lack of cleanliness in Boer women in semi-public life, concluded that it was too much trouble to carry on their civilization. Of course, strictly

such an agitation, and conceded the privlleges asked. New, there are hundreds of vorcen auccentfully and incompleuously the feminine population of the country.

Some of the most able and useful women now in the professions would never have their talents. There is no gain in denying opportunity to any human being who has talents that can be made useful to the State. The one thing which has been accomplished by the suffrage agitators is the comen at a time when industrial changes made it almost a necessity for them to earn money outside the home

The Real Issue in Kentucky.

It is to be regretted that reckless parsanship should induce several generally respectable Republican organs to attempt the belogging of the straight issue between constitution and law on one side terfuge and to any suppression or distoralthough, in taking such a course they where people are accustomed to be clean. knowingly throw their influence in the scale | It is possible that the exquisite sensitivemade in the case of the "New York Trib- to their inveterate bathing habits. The Kentucky Legislature and order it to re- elegaliness shown by a certain type of least open to doubt.

forward and honest. Taylor received his de facto Governor by all parties and by cal tyranny. reputable Democratic journals everywhere. But the power to make him Governor was not complete in the Election Board. Its action and his title were subject to review by the Legislature. In accepting the certificate Taylor bound himself to abide by the action of the reviewing power behind it. He and his party claimed the success of their State ticket, all strictly subject to the laws of the State, which included the right and duty of the Legislature to determine the fact of the election and title to office of the sitting Governor and other officers in the

Having met and organized, it became a coordinate branch of the government, absolutely independent of the Governor in matters pertaining to its own affairs. It was not until Taylor learned that the constitutional power to which he was bound to bow was about to declare him not elected. and to oust him from the gubernstorial chair, that he ceased to recognize the lawmaking power, and dared to refuse it admission to the State House, violently prevent its meeting in other places, and "adjourn" its sessions. These actions were totally without warrant of law, and were riotous, insurrectionary, and treasonable. foreign entanglement which should lead to The section of the State Constitution upon European interference and the loss of our which he pretended to base his assault upon the State government did indeed give a Governor the privilege of, by proclamainvolving the country in hostilities with tion, assembling the Legislature in a place other than the State capital when by reacon of "war, insurrection, or pestilence," it would be impracticable for it to meet, and the State Department deserve thanks organize, and transact business at Frankfort. But it had already met, organized. Agitation Against Woman's Suffrage, and was engaged in its constitutional du- at Harper's Ferry, and will be lucky if he The Massachusetts Association Opposed ties at that place. There had been no suggestion of "war, insurrection, or pestilence." There never has been any evidence of any one of the three conditions, except in so far as Taylor bimself has encouraged, promoted, and finally precipitated insurrection by bringing to Frankfort and using for political ends the hords of drunken and murderous mountain savages with which he has terrorized the

has succeeded for a time in defying the lav Taylor has treasonably sought to sup ress and disperse the Legislature. He has defied the courts by kidnaping a person deputized to serve a process upon him, and who succeeded in accomplishing service. Now he is under temporary injuncrestraining order vesterday. His only reply so far has been an application to the Pederal court in Louisville for an injunc- Republican party to rule fall victims to tion in support of his insurrection. It is Inconceivable that any United States judge could be found to interfere. The action of the President and Cabinet is sufficient to that in States where they have been al- show that the Administration leaders would rather keep the party out of the affair. There is no temptation, therefore, take, and as the single assault which was com-for any minor Federal judicial officer to mitted in that city was directed against his prin voted down. If this be true, it seems as it for any minor Federal judicial officer to there is no especial need of cumbrous as- stretch authority in the premises. Constisociations for the purpose of opposing the suffrage movement. It also seems slightly slightest warrant or excuse for the interposition of the national judiciary at this

vicinage and through whose backing he

stage of affairs. Possibly there might be some appeal from the decision of the Kentucky court of last resort, but, if so, it could only be in the ordinary course to the United States Supreme Court, and, in the mean time, Tayfor and his handits would have to bow to the edicts of the State courts and the Leg-Islaiure.

Cleanliness and Civilization A pro-Boer organ of New York has formulated some new war maxims, and as specimens of eccentric cerebration they re rather interesting. Here are three:

"Trust in God and get the best gume."
"God is upt to be an the side of the stronger ositions." "Men who prepare for buttle by saying prayers and singing pealins must not be despised because they selden take a batic."

We have here some alleged reasons why American sympathy should be with the Boer Republic. The argument seems to be that God is likely to give the victory to medicine or practice law without running the army with the best guns and the strongest positions, because it holds a on. The woman's college was found- prayer meeting before every battle, and pays no attention to cleanliness. According to this, the Creator of the universe is men's colleges. When Lucy Stone and going to pay especial attention to the pray-Susan B. Anthony spoke in public they ers of the Boers. It is not explained were stoned, pelted with mud, drenched whether he would be on the side of the with cold water, and insulted in every way | English if they held a prayer meeting be fore every battle, or whether be would wait for them to get better artillery, or whether

households is no argument against them or

speaking, it does not affect internationa politics. Nobody would think of condemn ing a nation simply because the majority enmaged in the professions, though they of its citizens did not know the use are, after all, but a very small part of somp. The political rights of a people have nothing to do with bathtuts. But when it comes to a comparison of civilization matters of cleanliness certainly count for attempted to lead such a life if they had great deal. We may respect a man whose to face social estracism to do it; but there | rabits are untidy, if he chances to have is no question that they are more useful great talent; but we do not consider him and happy where they are than they would a gentleman or invite him to dine with us, have been without an opportunity to use and, other things being equal, we much prefer to do business with a clean mar "such as is an ornament to his service" and a satisfactory companion. Important matters nowadays are settled more or less by just such details. If two men of equal pening of these doors of opportunity to ability engage in some profession prefer ence will be given to the one whose personality is agreeable. There is a dreprooted reason for this.

The history of classes and of nations has shown that the observance of certain sanitary laws promotes both good morals and intelligence. There are so many allments which have come to be recognized as filth diseases that the safety and physical wholesomeness of clean habits is obvious and insurrection on the other in the State to all intelligent people. When a populaof Kentucky. We are sincerely sorry to tion is scattered, and addicted to out-ofsee such a tendency because it too plainly | door life, the physical evils arising from points to the conclusion that even the lack of personal refinement may be avertleast conscienceless Hanna organization | ed. for fresh air is in itself a purifier; out exponents are ready to resort to any sub- | a high order of intelligence and a sensitive appreciation of the best in life, intellectution of facts to gain a partisan advantage, ally and morally, seems to be found only against good government and rapublican ness and delicacy of eye and touch which institutions. A partial exception may be the Japanese have developed is due partly une," which, after dodging the question toughness of the Scot, though he be halffor a couple of days, has finally decided nourished and hard worked, may perhaps that Taylor's authority to disperse the be connected with the stern devotion to assemble at a future time in the defiles of Scotch woman, and the thrift, enterprise, his own moonshine district, under the and artistic development of the Hollander rifles of his mountain bushwhackers, is at may be traced to the abundant water supply which makes Lowland housewives the of Kentucky. He had acquired a fortune The other side has been more straight- cleanest in the world. There must be some reason for the fact that wherever we find certificate of election from the State Elec-tion Board, a legally instituted authority. dirt we find ignorance, degradation, and a low order of intelligence, often accom-had become a master of politics in his own and was, for the time being, recognized as panied by bigoted superstition and fanati-

We are inclined to credit the report that Mr. Taylor has finally offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Governor Goeor ponent's life. But the reward is too small to be effective. Mr. Taylor will have made their canvass, cast their ballots, and to ask the murderer to give himself up as a personal favor to a friend.

The resurrection of an ancient blue law to prevent "Sabbath-breaking" has caused a warm discussion in Maryland, and especially in Baltimore. The statute was adopted one hundred and seventy-seven The Legislature assembled at Frankfort. Fears ago, and is, therefore, obviously out should have been left undisturbed among

> American character better they would have thought twice before sending a renegate Englishman here to stir up war tive encroschments. This feature of the against his native country. If Montagu man lent as added-strength to his position in the hearts of his allies throughout the State. His campaigns were made solely him observe the contempt with which all upon the issues current; he was no handhim observe the contempt with which all Americans regard the domestic Filipines in Congress.

Even Taylor's own Republican associate, Senator Deboe, is forced to admit that the deposed Governor has acted in defiance of the law. Others of his party leaders acknowledge that he has thrown away what ever chance of resistance under the statutes he ever had. From this on he will be simply an insurgent, like John Brown escapes a like fate.

Quay's case is merely one of law and precedent, and is not an election contest.

If it were the latter he would only have If it were the latter he would only have to shake the plum tree and thus induce a lot of Montana liars to come on and testify against him. That would fix him all

Republican Methods in Kentucky.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.) It is not difficult to believe that the Republica ational leaders realize that the official control Kentucky is essential to Republican success n the battle of 1900. It is not difficult to belies out anything necessary to Republican success tion to refrain from interfering with the will be encouraged. And in the effort to pave the Legislature, Judge Cantrill having issued a way for Republican victory we need not be sur less stated by men awarn to embold and defend i and men who dare deny the divine right of the

Taylor's Panic.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) Since the absoling of Goebel Taylor has act state of insurrection existed in Francisc wa fear at the thought of a possible retaliation which will explain his adjo-

(From the Savannah News.) Senator Hanna says there is no politics in th Ship Sabeldy bill. But he doesn't my there is no money in it, for certain politicians and a certain political party. The aubridized ship owner would not be permitted to forget their benefam there was need of a good, fat can

Expansion. (From the Philadelphia Record.) When Representative Sibley has solid ground stand upon he is really able to do both himsel true Jeffersonlan ring in his speech in favor of expansion. If the institutions of the Unite States be what the people have fondly imagined their extension, whether in the Orient of Occident, cannot be deemed a calumity.

The Trusts and the Tariff.

(From the Harristory Patriot.)
They tell us the tariff does not protect (rusts Take two includes that are familiar ones in this section. The borax trust is selling its product to Americans at 7% cents a pound and to Europeans at 3% cents. It is enabled to do this by a tariff of 5 cents a pound. The steel and wire trust is selling barb wire to Americans, who have kindly provided it with a protective tariff for this purpose, at \$4.13 a hundred pounds, to Canadians at \$3.25, and to Europeans at \$2.20.

Federal and State Authority.

(From the Wheeling Register.) The English don't need 100,000 hore

hadly as they do one great general.

WILLIAM GOEBEL.

The Remarkable Career of a Self-Made Man.
The life of William Goebel, late Governor

of Kentucky, who was shot down by an nknown assassingwas, in many respects, oriant, neight have been chronicled in a rue character of the man who has recently nade such a fund of history, would today all for exceptional requirements.

He was born in Sullivan county, Pennyivania, thirty-nine years ago his father, in honest, hard-working German immi-grant. In the son's youth the family re-neved to Covington, Ky., where the father conducted a small store. The thirst for knowledge was born in William Goebel. In the little room behind the store where he dainty edibles from the fatherland and he boy keep the book, when two or three dollars a week might have been carned by occupations that to another German father might have seemed of more moment.

William read and studied. He had few playmates. He was an unusual boy, a boy who loved books mere than play. He went to the public schools in Covington and finished the course. He then decided that he would become a lawyer. He sought no adives, and none was offered. His father approved, and the real career of the boy decision has yet been made. The law is began. While he had made few if any companions among those of his own age, he had carefully cultivated the acquaintance of men of affairs, especially those of the legal fraternity. Among these acquaintancs was John W. Stevenson, foremost among the lawyers of Kentucky, and at office of this man for the real work of his

Less than ten years later John W. Ste venson died, leaving his large estate in the hands of his law partner, William Goebel, to be executed without bond. The trust remained in the hands of the original executor when he became the choice of the Democratic party for Governor of the State of his own, had established one of his brothers in a business which grew to imcommunity.

In a section of our country where birth an a section of our country where birth of high degree, breeding, and social position are generally supposed to be elements coincident with success, William Goebel stood for what he was. The studious, persevering youth, the astute young lawyer, bel's assassin, because that is about the the later master of political craft, the powvalue a man of his lik would put upon his or ponent's life. But the reward is too small to be effective. Mr. Taylor will have self-made. Simple acumen and force of character had raised him above the caste prejudice of Kentucky and commanded a

supremacy which is said to have been enjoyed by no other leader in the history of the State. A born leader, he possessed that peculiar power which makes men blindly of fashion. The liberal people of Mary-follow any instructions emanating from the land declare that this Puritanical relic chief. This faculty was perhaps his strongest characteristic. He led: others followed

should have been left undisturbed among the archives as a curio, and no invoked like a spectre of the very dead past to plague a generation that regards such ancient measures as arrant nonsense.

If the Boer authorities had understood American character better they would Carliste and during his entire legal and and control has recommended to the constitutional Convention of 1890-31. He was for a time the law partner of John G. Carliste and during his entire legal and shaking stump orator; his views were built

scapes a like fate.

Sandford, of Covington, which resulted in the death of the latter. It was a most deplorable affair. It is said that he wrote certain this paign in Kentucky, the original, in the handwriting of Goebel was reproduced in a Louisville newspaper in justification be-cause of a denial of the authorship. The provocation is said to have been a series of victous newspaper assaults upon Goebel, wholly political in character, and other

olitical antagonism.

The feud began eleven years ago, and for four years the bitter enmity between the two men grew. Newspapers were used as the mediums, and the actacks were terrid in their nature. Goebel learned that Sandford had written certain articles criticising him, and replied in vituperative language, disdaining to conceal the authorship of the article. Those familiar with the affair foresaw the tragedy which followed, but they saw it in another light. Goebel was a lawyer and a student. Sandford a veteran of Morgan's command and skilled in the use of firearms. The wise ones predicted that Goebel would avoid a meeting, but they little knew the man,

They met on the principal street of Cay-

"Are you the author of that article?" "I am," replied Goebel.

They drew their pistols and the reports were almost simultaneous. Sandford's bullet pierced the clothing of his rival, leaving a red mark across his body, but Sandford was struck in the forehead and died in a few hours.

At the coroner's inquest Goebel was ac-uitted on the ground that Sandford had been the aggressor. It is said that Gov. John Young Brown, who was well ac-quainted with all the circumstances of the case, had sent Goebel a pardon before he was tried.

William Goebel is credited with never having had a love affair. A year ago he astounded a friend by remarking. "I believe I ought to have a wife." He then went on to explain what he would require of a helpmate.
"I do not demand." he said, "that she

have beauty or riches, or that she stand very high in the social scale. I want a rife for her mental qualities only. After a tumultuous convention lasting a week he was declared the candidate for Governor of Kentucky on the Democratic ticket on the 27th of last June. Twenty five ballots were taken without result and then the name of Capt. W. J. Stone, of Kuttawa, was dropped, leaving the race betewen Goebel and P. Watt Hardin, of Mercer county, the Stone men throwing their strength to Hardin in the hope of defeating Goebel. They could not control all the Stone votes and many went to Goebel, who gained steadily. The city of Louisville, where the Hardin delegates were unseated for an equal division of Stone and Goebel men, went solidly for Goebel, and before the call of counties had been finished he had received the

The Aminble Gage.

(From the Topeka State Journ).) nate would like to have regarding Mr. Gage's administration of his office, it will doubtless be forthcoming on demand. The Secretary appears

It Might Be Arranged.

(From the Manchester Union.)
Since Hanna is A much exercised over the Since Hanna is an once excressed our completion and in five years from now, the failure to receive that \$100,000 from Philladelphia, completion and in five years from now, the tepaved, electricity the chief means of why not get up a few Hanna benefits in the Philladelphia.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

(From the New York Evening Post.)

That claimant to the executive office i Kentucky whom we have been calling Governor Taylor appears to be aware of the blunder that he has committed in preremarkable one. Up to within a few venting the Legislature from meeting. He ould have been classed as specially im- United States to bulster him up, but be does not assign constitutional reasons for ozen lines, yet to adequately portray the such action. He asserts that the condition of affairs is most critical, that a riot may occur at any time, and that he doubts his power to control the situation; but the President is not authorized to intervene in State affairs on such grounds. He ignores the fact that the legal presumption is now against his being anything more than a private citizen. He was awarded a certificate of election to the office of Governor subject to the final decision of the Legislaittle barrels of beer from a nearby brewery subject to the final decision of the Legisla-were stored, sat the boy, a book in his ture. That decision has been pronounced and. The father, wise beyond his day, let informality due to his revolutionary conduct and intentionally created by him in order that he might take advantage of it. It may even be conceded, although it is scarcely probable that the Kentucky courts will take this view of it, that the Goebel law requires the two houses of the Legis decialon has yet been made. The law is not very specific on this point. It pro vides for a board of investigation of the vote for Governor, and that its decision shall not be final nor conclusive, but "shall be reported to the two houses of the General Assembly for the further action of the son of the German immigrant entered the General Assembly. And the General Assembly shall then determine such contest.' Whether the General Assembly has duly followed the statute or not is at present immaterial. It has given its decision, which is to the effect that Taylor was not elected Governor, and that Goebel was. If Taylor is aggrieved by this decision, his first remedy is in the courts. Not until

the courts of Kentucky have palpably denied him justice can he take an appeal elsewhere, or excuse the resort to arms. As to the duty of the President, the Revised Statutes provide that, "In case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth" militia or United States forces sufficient to suppress such insurrec-

tion. It is very certain that the Legislature of Kentucky has not applied to the President, and it is equally certain that it can be convened. Nothing hinders its convention but the interference of the Executive, and we have the absurd situation of an appeal to the President by a State Executive who is himself in insurrection against the government of his and claiming the pity of the jury because

THE COMING SPANISH KING.

Incidents Reflecting the Wit of the Selon of Royalty.

(From Boston Herald.) ries are beginning to appear deficiency in mental capacity of the boy who is on his way to the majority which will constitute him King of Spain. The shaking stump orator; his views were built upon a firm foundation, and he laid them plainly before the people. More than this, he upheld them and preserved the integrity of his office and the deep regard of his followers while he made the natural enemies which are predestined to fall to a man who is the fearless exponent of his opinions and the sturdy champion of the masses. The courage of his convictions was ever unshaken, and he never repudiated a promise.

Prior to the shooting which caused his cheated a promise.

Prior to the shooting which caused his career was his encounter with John W. Sandford, of Covington, which resulted in his coachman and said: "This lady wants to get out." Another represented the small shows a control of the result of a poll, and do call on all and severally the persons to whom it may concern to take notice that the act is in full force and effect.

Now, therefore, I do hereby make proclamation of the result of a poll, and do call on all and severally the persons to whom it may concern to take notice that the act is in full force and effect.

It was at once assumed that Alexandria conduct she could not ride with him ionger.

Upon which he immediately called to the coachman and said: "This lady wants to get out." Another represented the small place of the result of a poll, and do call on all and severally the persons to whom it may concern to take notice that the act is in full force and effect.

It was at once assumed that Alexandria city and county had become part of the State of Virginia, but no provision for extending the laws of that Commonwealth to the retroeded territory was made until the lime of the result of a poll, and do call on all and severally the persons to whom it may concern to take notice that the act is in full force and effect.

It was at once assumed that Commonwealth to the result of a poll, and do call on all and severally the persons to whom it may concern to take notice that the proving the problem of the result of a poll, and do call on all and several the

certain thing because little kings never behaved in that way. "Well, this little king does," was the reported response. These anecdotes may be apocryphal, but they were current in foreign circles in

Supernnnuated Clerks. To the Editor of The Times

I desire to call attention to the bill introduced in the House of Representatives and providing for the retirement of superannuated cierks. At present there is no law to regulate such retirements. Clerks who have become disabled by reason of age., etc., are left unmolested if they have strong political pull; or subterfuge must be employed to get rid of them. Witness the fate of the 1,000 aged Treasury clerks who were reduced by Secretary Gage, put upon what he styled the because Congress, as might have been foreseen, refused to recognize the new classification and made no provision to pay such employes.

The fear expressed by various Representatives that a clerks' annuity bill would create a civil pension list is en-tirely groundless; the Government would be giving nothing, as the money would come from the clerks through the me-dium of small monthly assessments. The Government would have its deserving veterans provided for, their places to be filled by younger recruits. The clerks in gen-eral would feel encouraged by the pros-pect of something better than penury in their declining years. Another fear ex-Illinois is that the experiment would necessarily collapse within twelve years. seems clear, however, that the initial years would furnish the crucial test, inas-much as a much younger clerk would take the place of each one retired. jority of the older clerks will have disappeared in a few years, leaving but a thereafter. While there is no age limit the matter of eligibility for the civil service examination, the vast majority applicants are young graduates of high chools and other places of learning CLERK

Washington, Jan. 31.

No Mormons in China,

(From Truth.) During the visit of Li Hung Clang to this untry, many humocous stories went the round I the press, which were based upon the great enertinent personal questions. To calmly ask a ell-known society woman her age, seemed to the American mind a trifle amusing; but probably the prominent member of the legation who was asked by a pretty American girl "why he had not brought a few of his wives with him?" was as uch nonplused as were the victims of Li Hong

China," and he took from his packet a photograph of a handsome, class eyed daughter of the Otient. and handed it to his questioner for inspection,

A Promise.

(From the Mexican Herald.) The City of Maxico is hardly presentable Northern bourists. But our municipal excuse a general cleaning up and reconstruction of sewers. It is a hig job, but it will be carried completion and in five years from now, the street THE OLD DISTRICT LINES.

History of the Change in the South-

ern Boundaries. The retrocession of a portion of the District of Columbia in 1846 was said by some of its opponents to be the entering wedge of the dissolution of the Union, which was conths the incidents in his career which now calls loudly on the President of the attempted thirteen years later, and it is attempted thirteen years later, and it is notable that the first of that war's tragedies in this vicinity, the death of Elistoworth and Jackson, probably never would be supported by the state of the top of the Kiffel Tower. We are not attempted thirteen years later, and it is say; "A hot August affermoon, and the cage slowly mounts with a handful of travelers to the top of the Kiffel Tower. We are not

'olumbia is timely. and he was the agent of the United States to carry it into effect.

Eastern Branch and also the town of Alexaudria and its immediate vicinity.

ten miles square. President Washington in a proclamation from Philadelphia on the 24th of January 1791, said:

span is up, and its lines of red-coated from with the masses of masonry on each side, when the ware going to have one more of the finest things in the world. the 24th of January, 1791, said:

And the said four lines of experiment being sorum, I do hereby declare and make known, that all that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the State of Maryland, and above the Eastern Branch, and all that part within the Same four lines of experiment which shall be within the Commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the upper capes of the mouth of the Eastern Branch due southwest and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited, and located for a part of the said district sevened by the said act of Congress for the permanent seat of Government of the Caster.

irroceded to that Commonweaith, if a majority of the voters of Alexandria city and county should approve. In September, 1846, the vote was taken, the polis in the county being established at Ball's Cross Roads, now Ballston, and the polls in the city at the courthouse on Columbus Street. The inhabitants of Alexandria county were, with few exceptions, opposed to the retrocession, while the voters of the city of Alexandria were conters of the city of Alexandria were generally in its favor.

The polls were kept open for two days

State. The Legislature cannot be convened because Mr. Taylor will not let it be convened, and therefore he calls on the Federal Government for help. His appeal is as ridiculous as that of the man who was put on trial for murdering his father and claiming the pity of the jury because he was an orphan.

The polls were kept open for two days and the party in favor of retrocession was and the party in favor of retrocession was retremely active. The banks led the movement because Congress had refused them charters and they expected to be incorporated with the Virginia banks, which was afterward done. At the close of the two days, the rote stood: For retrocession, 763; against, 222. It took only a short time to effect the severance of Alexandria from the District and its incorporated with the Virginia banks. exandria from the District and its incorporation into the Commonwealth of Virginia. The detailed vote was: County of Alexandria, for retrocession, 29; against, 196; majority against, 77. City of Alexandria, for retrocession, 734; against, 116;

invority for retrocession, \$18.
On the 7th of September, 1846, President James K. Polik issued a proclamation, in which, after stating the result of the two days' vote, he says:

Another represented the small to the retroceded territory was made until Of foreign-built sailing tonnage France the session of the Legislature of Virginia, contributed more than a half. To that General Assembly, a number citizens of Alexandria county protested that the act of retrocession was unconstitutions and void, and a delegation of citizens of the District of Columbia made a like protest,

following up resolutions which had passed the city council of Washington. No further contest over the right of Virginia to control Alexandria was made for over twenty-five years. At the conclusion of the civil war some suggestion was made that the Virginia side of the District could be reclaimed, but nothing was done. A few years ago, however, Mr. Phillips, a native of Alexandria county refused to pay taxes to Sheriff Payne, on the ground that the State of Virginia had no right to levy taxes in Alexandria county, An injunction was applied for in the Suprem the counsel for Mr. Phillips. The Supreme Court of the District gave a decision | ing icebergs do. pro forms against Mr. Phillips, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. There Judge Willough-lane, sighted a fine large seal on a floatby made the contention that the act of re- | ing ice floe, and, stopping his ship, launch swion was unconstitutional and that it was also invalid, because Congress had made its operation dependent upon a vote of the freeholders of Alexandria, town and Upon the Delano's return to England it was county. The State of Virginia, by its attorney general, appeared and insisted that the question at issue was one which could be raised by no private citizen, but that the plaintiff in the case must be either a State or the United States. The Supreme Court

Philips vs. Payne was dismissed. The present proposal is, that, in order to afford proper approaches to the proposed Memorial Bridge, that section of Alexan-dria county north of Four Mile Run, which, in fact, corresponds with the portion of Virginia selected in the first prolamation of President Washington, shall be given over for the District of Columbia. In this way the District would have a southwestern boundary about the same as had in the early part of the year 1791. At first it was believed that ninety-nine voters and landholders out of one hundred n that portion of Alexandria county proposed to be celled, were in favor of the proposition, but of late an active opposi-tion has appeared, as heretofore mentioned n The Times. WILLIAM J. CARNE.

Alexandria, Va., February 2

Deceives His Loving Wife.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) Turning the clock back is a time-honor Turning the clock bars is a time-sonored ton among behated husbands whose wives it upon knowing what time it is when they hame, but a unable-witted Kensington Bernham colock in his establishment that strikes is a cut clock, and as he came home after a night of last week the clock was just in the act striking 3. He knew his wife would be aw and would know what time it was. Like a flash and the colock was past in the act. s inquisitiveness.

wives?" he replied in astonishment; "I finin and "curst-over," nine more times in rapid but one wife-we do not have more in accession. Being something of a mimic, the deception was perfect. "Was that 12 o'clock;" anded it to his questioner for inspection.

clock struck 2 be toos in the course in rapid fining and "curst-over," nine more times in rapid succession. Being something of a mimic, the deception was perfect. "Was that 12 o'clock;" anded his wife. "Yes, darling," replied the hand has wife. "Yes, darling," replied the hand of the properties. It is not to the properties and well to sleep.

Taylor. (From the Boston Herald.)

The Republicans have either a had man in their invertee of Kenfucky or a small one, not capable of rising above the meaner contentions of politics, and under the control of very had adviseratives as the futy of the Governor, after the attempt o assasinate Goebel, to do all possible to allay the excitement in that State. Governor Taylor has done much to increase and intensity it.

PARIS FROM THE TOWER.

A Description of the French Capital

Mr. Richard Whiteing, author of "No. 3 John Street" and "The Island," begins in the February Century his papers on Paris today, his descriptions being accomp-with pictures by Andre Castaigne.

worth and Jackson, probably never would have occurred if the Virginia side of the District of Columbia had been retained by the United States. Now that the question of a Memorial Bridge seems to be blended with the return of a portion of the seceded ierritory, a sketch of the formation and dissolution of the District of Columbia is timely. monstrous litter of building material fills The District of Columbia was created by George Washington. Its location had been the result of log-rolling, but its shape and character was his own design, and he are the areat of the Invalides—a perspective with no torminal point. Paris is once more being torn down. Were there a speaking framework he area to the Invalides—a perspective with no torminal point. and he was the agent of the United States pet at hand, one would fain cry. "Why carry it into effect.

It is an especially notable fact that the pygmies below. This mood lasts until we first District of Columbia as designed by reach the summit, when there is abundant Washington included Georgetown and the site of the city of Washington, and that and well-night roofed. The banks, if still part of Virginia which it is now proposed a mighty maze, are not without a plan. So to restore; but left out all south of the structive activities of this marvelous race They have wiped out Paris a dozen times Four lines of experiment, the southernmost some distance south of the present lines, having been set out, so that under no circumstances could the territory exceed

itself. There is the everlasting spectacle, more grandiose today than ever. From this elevation the city is manifestly outgrowing for the permanent seat of Government of the United States.

A short time afterward another proclamation was made by General Washington, which, instead of starting the District of Columbia at an imaginary point, fixed its beginning "at Jones" Point, being an upper cape of Hunting Creek, in Virginia," and then established the lines of the District of Columbia as they existed until 1846, when Congress and the Legislature of Virginia enacted that the Virginia portion of the District of Columbia should be retroceded to that Commonwealth, if a majority of the voters of Alexandria city and county should anyeave. In Science here at the term of pleasure for the whole empire. Good Airericans have a tendency to look for their earthly parain unbroken lines of milk-white masonry riously a speculative point. But the "bal-ance" of mankind still seeks its cosmopolis here. Wealthy planters and traders from the four seas, adventurers from South America, the pick of the Continental aris-tocracies, all flock this way in the season, and wrere they fall the French of the and wrere they fall the French of the

SHIPBUILDING IN ENGLAND.

Increase in the Construction and Launching of Vessels.

(From the Chicago Record.) During 1899 British shipbuilders launch ed 1,128 vessels of 1,731,542 tons gross, as compared with 1,661,252 tons in 1898. Of these vessels 203, representing 67,085 tons, were sailing vessels, and 825 of 1,684,185 tons were steamers. The steam tonnage built in 1898 was 1,681,252 tons. So far as Great Britain is concerned the day of the sailing vessel is pust, for nowhere in the sailing vessel is past, for nowhere in the kingdom was a seagoing clipper built, the sailing tounage being altogether coasters and bargers. The Clyde heads the list with 491,07; tons, as compared with 466,-832 tons in 1838; the Tyne is next with 397,951 tons, compared with 307,324, and the Wear third with 285,508, as compared with 282,080.

Now, therefore, I do hereby make proclamation of the result of a poll, and do call on all and severally the persons to whom it may concern to take notice that 286.144 tons of warships, is 2.151.489 tons. The highest individual producers of ships. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, whose were Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, whose total was \$2,834 tons, and the leading pro-ducers of engines the Vulcan Company, of Stettin, with \$8,300 indicated horsepower.

BEARS ON AN ICEBERG.

An Interesting Sight Witnessed by a Steamship's Crew.

(From the Baltimore News.) Cantain Eckhoff, of the Dutch oil tank steamship La Hebaye, in port from Rot-terdam, tells of an interesting sight he witnessed on the voyage to Baltimore. When his ship was off the Newfoundland banks a few days ago a large leeberg was sighted, and as the vessel drew nearer four large polar bears were seen walking about on a flat portion of its surface. They seemed much disturbed at the motion of the floating berg, and had doubt less been caught on it when it became detached from the glacier of which it was case of Phillips vs. Payne went upon its records, the late Westel Willoughby being the counsel for Mr. Phillips. The seconds when the berg gets into the warm water once a part in the Arctic regions. Captain

A few years ago Capt. Hector Suther ed a boat and had it killed and brought sacque made of it for the captain's wife.

One of the "Talks With Napoleon ed from Dr. O'Meara's diary in the Februcontained this contention, and the case of ary "Century" records Napoleon's indignation at being, as he considered it, spied

upon, while living at St. Helena.
"I understand," said he, "that an officer is placed here to report about me, and to see me two or three times in the twenty-four hours, and that they were talking of making him go him into my chamber to see me if I did not come out. Any per-"said he then, with cor into my apartment will be a corpse the moment he enters it. If he ever eats bread or meat afterward I am not Napo-leon. This I am determined on. I know that I will be killed afterward, as what can one do against a cump? But what of that? I have faced death many a time. Besides, I am convinced that this governor, this chief of failers, has been senpretext, by Lord Castlereagh. I have een," he continued, "Russians, Prusians, Arabs, Cossacks, Tartars, Spaniards, Persians, Turks" there he enumerated a great many more) "and never in my life before did I behold so III-favored and foroldding a countenance, or so down and horrid a look. He carries crime imprinted on his countenance. He is a man, to judge from his physignomy, that one would select for the committal of any atrocious erims, and as such has been selected out by your ministers, I suppose, to make way with me."

Instructive Paragraphs.

(From the Denver Times.) "In Mexico the adicolchildren are allowed to noke in school bours when their lessons are will

Why not add: "In Kentucky the pupils of the public schools are allowed a pint of ten-year-old whisky to be drunk at recess, if they have prepared their issues anti-factorily."

Or: "The rational board schools in England new serve ale to pupils who make no mistakes in their lessuas."

When one is short of facts this kind of news is as good as any other.